







Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The News.

The news by the America shows the progress of "neutrality" in the English house of lords. It is said that the steamer *Persia* refused to bring arms for the United States government, and that the whole *Quadrant* will follow the same course. This practical neutrality, England proclaims that "hostilities" have "commenced" between the government and certain states, and considering them "belligerent powers" on a perfect equality, she folds her arms and says fight it out. We are putting down a rebellion of slave-holding citizens, and have not commenced "hostilities" against any state. The citizens of a part of the country are not equal to the whole state that is reducing them to obedience. As well, if the county of Northumberland should rebel, could we call the rebels a nation, and put them upon an equality with the government of Great Britain. This proclamation that the rebels of the south are entitled to the same belligerent rights as the regular government is an insult to this nation—not openly and boldly done, but in a sneaking, cowardly manner, for selfish commercial ends.

The Virginia rebels feel the importance of their position at Manassas Gap, which commands Harper's Ferry, and feeling certain that some movement will be soon made against them, are reported to be advancing against Alexandria under Gen. Lee. If that is true there may be a battle soon, as their camp is only twenty-seven miles from the latter place.

The rebels at Grafton, in Western Virginia, some 3,000 in number, according to secession accounts, took to their heels upon the approach of Gen. McClellan's forces. They showed discretion in that, and there will be very little more trouble with that portion of Virginia.

The determination of the government to sustain Gen. Butler's act of receiving and detaining slaves, will cause a stampede among that species of contraband goods in Virginia. Wheaton says that "all warlike instruments or materials, by their own nature fit to be used in war," are contraband. It cannot be denied that slaves come under this definition. If they are received and set at work they must be protected and fed. Should it become necessary, they would, in an emergency, upon the same principle, be furnished with arms, to aid in their own defense and of that of their captors. This is the beginning of the end of slavery. It is well that a Breckinridge democrat should commence the work.

**THE THIRD AND FOURTH REGIMENTS.**—The Madison Patriot says that the following companies compose the third and fourth regiments, and it is intended to muster them into camp as soon as ever the tents arrive for their accommodation, which will probably be by the 10th of June.

A state officer will be sent to the towns where the companies are located, and muster them into service by the oath prescribed at the extra session of the legislature. This arrangement will prevent any men from withdrawing after the regiments are mustered.

**THIRD REGIMENT.**  
Watertown Riflemen.  
Williamstown Union Rifle Co.  
Scott's Volunteers, Oshkosh.  
Neenah Guard.  
Lafayette Rifle Co., Darlington.  
2d Co. Grant County Volunteers.  
Green County Volunteers.  
Waupun Light Guard.  
Dane County Guard.  
Shullsburg Light Guard.

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**  
Calumet Co. Volunteers, Chilton.  
Shoebayn Co. Volunteers.  
Black Hawk Rifles, Ft. Atkinson.  
Columbia Rifles, Kilbourn City.  
Monroe Co. Volunteers, Sparta.  
Hudson City Guard.  
Ripon Rifle Co.  
Whitewater Light Infantry.

The following section of the war law contains the oath referred to:  
Sec. 7. When any person shall be mustered into the service of this state under the provisions of this act, he shall take the following oath or affirmation, which shall be administered to him by the mustering officer or by some other person authorized by law to administer oaths: "I, *do solemnly swear (or affirm)* that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and to the state of Wisconsin; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whatsoever, and that I will observe and obey the President of the United States, the Governor of this state, and the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States and of this state." The mustering officer, or the officer administering such oath or affirmation, shall certify on the muster roll that the persons whose names appear thereon did take the said oath or affirmation, which certificate, signed by him, shall be sufficient evidence that the persons therein named did take the said oath or affirmation before him.

There has been a decided decrease in crime in New York since the war commenced. During the five weeks since the war commenced, there have been scarcely five burglaries there.

War Items.

Another joint stock company is organizing at Hartford, Conn., with a proposed capital of \$100,000, with liberty to increase to \$1,000,000, for the purpose of manufacturing a five barrel revolving pistol, which is already patented in this country and in Europe.

The Cincinnati papers state that Miles Greenwood of that city has taken a government contract for riding old muskets, and will prepare eight hundred of these arms per day.

We find the following obituary notice of the famous floating battery, in a letter from Charleston to the Philadelphia Bulletin: "Major Anderson fired a few shots at it. After the 'glorious victory' it was found to be nearly knocked to pieces. The guns were hastily removed, and the thing towed round (by means of the 'navy') to the Ashley river. The tide has filled it with mud and sand, and that is the end of the poor old floating battery. I have endeavored to find out how much it cost, but that is one of the items carefully concealed from the inquisitive public."

The Green Bay Advocate says:—We went into the foundry of the brothers Whitney, at Green Bay, a day or two since, and saw them turning out a beautiful little three pounder cannon. If the state wants a cannon or two, no doubt they could be finished up here as "handisome" as at any government foundry.

The discipline of the volunteers is getting to be equal to that of the regulars. The sudden alarm of a battle opposite Washington, was signalled by three guns, and so thorough was the discipline that the 1st Ohio regiment was ready to move in three minutes, and the 1st Connecticut in fifteen; while others varied from fifteen to twenty minutes. In less than thirty minutes government had 10,000 troops ready to march. It was a false alarm, but just as effectively served to show that the volunteers were ready at the tap of the drum.

The two boards of General Council of Louisville, last Thursday evening, passed a resolution extending the hospitalities of the city to Col. Robert Anderson.

General Scott's labors are immense.—There are constantly kept before his quarters about twenty horses, all saddled and ready for a start, and every few minutes couriers are going and coming with orders and reports.

After the Vermont regiment had started, two ladies were found in the cars, resolved to go as nurses, a Miss Dorsey, of Cornwall and a Miss Grace of Middlebury, who has a brother in the regiment. They were voted in, and each member took an oath to vote every man that offered them an insult.

A fight occurred at McCoy's Ferry on the Potomac, on Thursday morning, between a detachment of Maryland Home Guards and Virginia troops, respecting a ferryboat belonging to the former, which the latter attempted to steal. The thieves were driven off after one of their men had been killed and another wounded.

The negroes at Holly Springs, Miss., are very fractious. Some of them openly declare that they will be free in ten to twenty days, and are beginning to ask for wages. The police force of the place has been increased from five to thirty-nine men.

The secessionists had stored at Alexandria a large quantity of railroad iron, which was captured by the United States troops. Its value is estimated to be at least \$100,000. It will, of course, be confiscated, and applied to the service of the country they are trying to destroy.

It has leaked out that the Missouri secessionists have been negotiating with the Cherokee Indians. Fifteen thousand semi-savages from the Indian Reserve were to be sent north to rob and murder the Union men of Missouri. As our readers know, circumstances have interfered with the completion of this arrangement.

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, made an eloquent speech at Louisville on Monday night. He declared himself for the Union, now and forever, and denounced the secessionists in the most withering terms. When he concluded, his audience cheered him enthusiastically, and promised the support of Kentucky to the patriots of Tennessee.

**CONFEDERATE STATE AUTHORITIES AT NEW ORLEANS.**—There is no standing back in New Orleans. Officers have been appointed to go from house to house, and bring out every man and boy who is capable of carrying a musket. Should any proprietor of a house refuse to have his place searched for men, the officer is to report the premises as "under suspicion."

**THE COMMAND OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.**—This fine officer will shortly have under his immediate direction and control over eighty thousand troops. He is a great favorite in military circles here, and also with the administration.—*Wash. Cor. Phila. Press.*

**SOUTHERN REPUTATION OF NORTHERN DEEDS.**—The legislature of Tennessee has passed the following resolution: "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, That no person in any non-slaveholding state, by their agents or attorneys in this state, shall have power to sue or collect any money owing to or any property claimed by the citizens of any such state in Tennessee during the hostilities between Tennessee and the federal government."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted: That it may and shall be lawful for such debtors to pay such moneys into the treasury of the state, which sums shall be refunded by the treasurer, and shall be refunded with interest upon the cessation of hostilities."

A similar bill has been passed by the legislature of Arkansas. Georgia adopted a similar course of disloyalty a month ago.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

**WASHINGTON, May 30.**  
Commercial's dispatch.—Lieut. Col. Farnabaugh was colonel of the Fire Zouaves, unless he should decline. He is an experienced officer.

It is now believed that the federal troops will occupy Manassas Junction to-morrow night, driving away the rebels who have congregated there.

Secretary Cameron is attending to his duties to-day.

It is reported that the Virginia Newton Rifles, Roger A. Pryor's company voted in a body the straight Union ticket, much to the indignation of the secessionists who immediately disbanded them.

Orders to-day issued for the return of the 7th regiment to New York to be mustered out of service.

Capt. Eagle from Fort Monroe, reports Sewall's Point almost impregnable, and now occupied by 4000 rebels. Butler's plan is to surround them and cut off their supplies, thus forcing them to surrender.

A Virginian from Fairfax reports the rebels will come down the railroad to Alexandria within the federal troops advance, thus meeting them in the way.

The new military district, called department of Kentucky, has been formed, to be commanded by Col. Anderson.

**NEW YORK, May 30.**  
When the frigate *Magare* was at Havana, two New Orleans schooners were in port flying the rebel flag, but a visit from Lieut. Porter occasioned the substitute of stars and stripes.

Gentlemen from Norfolk report 10,000 troops there well armed, food plenty but high. 25,000 men are at Richmond, and the city strongly fortified. Jeff Davis was ill, but is expected immediately.

Evening Post's special.—The war department is busily engaged in making appointments of officers for the 30 regiments of regular troops ordered by the President in addition to the present force. These regiments, when arrangements for their organization are perfected, will be very efficient, as all the commissioned officers will be men who have seen active service.

**WASHINGTON, May 30.**  
Eleven steamers are at Washington navy yard fitting out with ammunition stores, &c., for unknown destination. Troops in the capital building are to-day moving to their new quarters in the general post office.

**CHICAGO, May 30.**  
Up to last night it was thought that Senator Douglas was getting better; since then he has been gradually sinking. Fears are entertained by his friends and physicians that he will not live through the night.

**NEW YORK, May 30.**  
The Commercial's despatch mentions the rumor of the resignation of Judge Tamm.

A merchant at Alexandria received a letter from his brother in Richmond, urging him to leave immediately, as the southern army is concentrating to drive the federal forces away.

The Post's despatch says the rebels are evacuating Harper's Ferry, contemplating concentration near Richmond and Norfolk.

**CHICAGO, May 30.**  
The bank commissioners have made a call for additional securities on fifty-two calls, having a circulation of \$5,000,000, secured by \$1,300,000 northern, 5,000,000 border state, and \$300,000 seceder state bonds. It gives banks until the 1st of June to make up the deficit.

**CINCINNATI, May 30.**  
Mr. Anson Stager has been appointed superintendent for military purposes, of all the telegraphic lines within the department of Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations, and placed at the disposal of Major Genl. McClellan. A number of prominent and experienced telegraphers are co-operating with Mr. Stager to render it of the utmost possible efficiency in the emergency.

The garrison at Newport barracks fired minute guns at noon to-day, in honor of the memory of Col. Ellsworth.

**ST. LOUIS, May 30.**  
In the habeas corpus case of Capt. McDougal, Judge Treat yesterday decided that the return of Gen. Harvey was insufficient and sustained the demurrer. The counsel for respondent then asked leave to amend the return, which was granted.

Col. Blair's regiment was sworn into the U. S. service, yesterday, for three years. About two hundred citizens of southern Illinois left for the south a day or two since, for the purpose of joining the confederate army.

**PADUCAH, Ky., May 30.**  
Four steamers passed Vicksburg on the 23d with confederate troops from New Orleans for Fort Smith, Ark.

**CINCINNATI, May 30.**  
The Ohio and Virginia troops under the command of Col. Kelly, occupied Grafton at half past two p. m. The secessionists fled without firing a gun.

The 84th regiment and volunteers under command of Col. Crittenden, arrived here at 5 p. m., and while passing along 4th St., on their way to the Little Miami depot, they were enthusiastically greeted. Their destination is supposed to be Grafton. Another Indiana regiment passed east via Dayton, last night.

**CLEVELAND, May 30.**  
Returns Congressional election meagre, but Richard A. Harrison, conservative republican, elected to fill Corwin's vacancy by a small majority over Harlan, radical republican. Saml. T. Worcester chosen in place of Sherman. Majority about 2000.

**ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 30.**  
Prince Alfred arrived here last night at midnight.

**WASHINGTON, May 30.**  
Wm. Wood, of N. Y., has been appointed Commissioner of public buildings.

Engel, of Chicago, is the lowest bidder for the great contract for the navy. He offers to deliver it here, at \$4.48.

It has been determined by government to give every man, of whatever rank, serving in the army or navy, a diploma on parchment, signed by the President and heads of departments.

There were three deaths from small pox this week.

**NEW YORK, May 30.**  
The schooner *Urbana* arrived from Indiana via Havana, with companies A and N, 2d U. S. Infantry, under Capt. Jordan and Lieut. Grove; also 12 women and 12 children.

**PHILADELPHIA, May 30.**  
A Philadelphian, who escaped recently from Memphis, has arrived here. He says there are about 3,000 troops in Memphis, and about as many more were encamped on the river ground near the city. As Philadelphia has about 5,000 men and a formidable battery of sixty-four pounders and mortars. At Fort Hector, six miles above Memphis, there are about 1,000 men. Opposite Fort Hector, on the Tennessee side, is Fort Harrison, about 1,000. At Memphis and various points between there and Missouri and Kentucky lines there are about 5,000 men.

**HALIFAX, May 30.**  
The America, from Liverpool Saturday the 18th, via Queenstown the 19th, arrived here this morning. The America brings \$1,200,000 in specie.

In the house of lords the Earl of Ellenborough asked the government whether the term lawful blockade used in the recent proclamation was to be interpreted literally or with qualification, as according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied that a lawful blockade must be maintained by sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress and egress impossible, but to render it difficult.

Lord Derby said there were two points on which it was desirable that the government should come to an understanding with the United States. They prohibit a blockade of the whole southern coast, which they have not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one. The northern states declare they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations, and it was desirable, notwithstanding the proclamation that it should be so declared. Such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join in expeditions against a power at peace with England was a piratical act. The United States declared that such force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible. But this was very difficult.

Lord Kingsdown said the northern states might consider citizens as rebels and guilty of high treason, but they would not apply to subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

**SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**  
**WASHINGTON, May 30.**  
Mr. Arnold this afternoon obtained a formal order from the President, directing the acceptance of eighteen Illinois regiments. The artillery and cavalry in service are not to exceed five companies.

The army proposed to be concentrated in southern Illinois, which I announced some days ago, will be sixty thousand strong Gen. McClellan to command.

Nothing of interest transpired to-day on the Virginia side. The President and secretary of state visited the entrenchments on Arlington Heights yesterday afternoon.

The contract for supplying beef to the army during the war was to-day awarded to Hugh Maher of Chicago. The rates are as follows: For Pennsylvania, \$4.48 in Washington per hundred pounds, government is now paying eight cents per pound.

The President and Gen. Scott reviewed four New York regiments this afternoon—Garibaldi Guard and eighth, ninth and tenth.

Miss Dix has been ordered to Fort Monroe to take charge of hospital arrangements.

All southern mails will be stopped to-morrow. No more letters or papers will be sent to or received from the south from that date. The department will lose nothing by doing this. The post masters, as the amount of defalcation will be determined by the amounts due southern contractors, who have not been paid for several months.

The very best regulars will be withdrawn from the western territories, and actively employed in the east. Territorial levies of volunteers will be used in checking Indians and protecting the overland mail route.

**SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**  
**CAIRO, May 30.**  
Col. McArthur's camp at Caseyville has not broken up, but the regiment is under orders from Gen. Prentiss, to be in instant readiness for a summons. From this fact, the erroneous report probably took rise.

Similar orders have been sent to Col. Cook's regiment at Alton. Other troops in Illinois and Indiana are being held in readiness. One has already been sent to Cairo.

The camp at Bird's Point is now pretty well established and is called Camp Sherman. Nothing new or important from the south.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

**WASHINGTON, May 30.**  
It is said there was a movement of troops to-day near Alexandria, in consequence of a rumor that Gen. Lee was approaching in force.

Charges have been filed with Secretary Cameron representing that one of the largest contractors employed by the quarter master general of Philadelphia, shipped a cargo of saltpetre and brimstone to South Carolina after her secession. He attempted once to send a large quantity of camp kettles to the rebel army, which were stopped by government, assisted by the mayor of Philadelphia, on suspicion of being in league with South Carolina. He was only saved from the indignation of the people by the intervention of the authorities and the publication of a card denying his complicity.

The prizes brought to the navy yard yesterday are valued at over \$30,000.

It is said that with the 3,000 troops near Fairfax court house there are 1,500 negroes in the capacity of servants and laborers. Provisions are scarce, and the privations fall first on the slaves.

Col. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe bringing a long letter of instructions to his brother:

"WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861:—  
"Sir—Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines from the rebels is approved. The department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a state by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The government cannot recognize the rejection by any state of its federal obligations. Among these federal obligations, however, nothing is more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination assembled for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference by persons under your command with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any state, within which your military operations are conducted, which remain under the control of such armed combinations, you will refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who come within your lines. You will employ such per-

sons in the services to which they will be best adapted.

A party of ladies and gentlemen, visited Mr. Vernon yesterday, and found the road perfectly clear. They saw Miss Tracy, one of the trustees of the M. V. Vernon association. They report everything untouched. It is interesting to know that Miss Tracy has been assured by both Gen. Scott and Gen. Lee that no troops, from either side, shall be sent to the vicinity, and that not more than three soldiers shall at any one time proceed to Mr. Vernon, and then never in uniform or in arms.

A magazine stocked with powder having been discovered in a dell near the camp, the largest part of it was secured to-day.

Herald's despatches.—Gen. McDowell, commanding our forces in Virginia, has information that Col. Lee, late of the U. S. army, is advancing with 25,000 rebel troops upon Alexandria. The precise point at which he now is, I do not learn. That Gen. McDowell meditates an attack is evident from the fact that the approaches to Alexandria from the direction of Manassas and Richmond are being strongly fortified.

**BALTIMORE, May 31.**  
Shortly after midnight a party of disorderly men approached the picket guard on Federal Hill. The camp guard hailed them twice, and receiving no reply, fired. One man was wounded. Six of the men were arrested, four of whom, after examination this morning, were discharged, while two were detained for investigation.

Extensive preparations are making at Fort Monroe.

Troops were pushed forward rapidly towards the interior, and it was thought an attack on Norfolk by a circuitous route was shortly to be made.

Geo. D. Tucker, of Baltimore, Butler's clerk at Monroe, was arrested on a charge of holding communication with the enemy. He was sent to Fort McHenry and arrived this morning.

**CHICAGO, May 31—P. M.**  
Senator Douglas continues about the same as last night—if any change, is worse.

**NEW YORK, May 31.**  
Orders were issued Friday to arm and equip seven regiments. Some six regiments leave to-morrow and Sunday for Fort Monroe and Washington.

The Times says it is understood that the habeas corpus writ in the Merriman case has been suspended, and possibly the functions of Judge Fay.

**BALTIMORE, May 31.**  
A steamer from Fort Monroe which left there yesterday has arrived here. General Butler spent Monday at Newport.

The greatest confusion has prevailed from the want of experience on the part of the Quartermasters and Commissaries, provisions not having been promptly distributed. Foraging parties provided liberally for themselves, and in some instances wantonly destroyed property.

Col. Phelps of the Vermont regiment is now in command of the post.

**WASHINGTON, May 30.**  
Herald's Special.—Scouting parties reported at headquarters to-day that there are immense forces not only at the Junction, but for miles this side of there. Reports are regarded as greatly exaggerated.

Gen. Scott does not believe there are more than 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers at Manassas Junction, and that these are poorly armed. To-night nearly every regiment in the city is under marching orders. Before the rebels could get within reasonable fighting distance of Alexandria, 30,000 troops could be concentrated on the heights west of Alexandria to meet them. Since it is known that the South Carolinians are holding and commanding an excellent position, the federal troops are anxious to get at them, especially the Massachusetts troops.

**LOUISVILLE, May 31.**  
Immense quantities of freight for the south are going to Nashville by railroad. It is rumored the transportation of goods will be stopped on Monday. The exodus of southerners northward is unprecedented, and is partly attributable to the stoppage of boats on the Mississippi river. It is rumored also that if the Nashville road be stopped the Tennesseans will advance into Kentucky and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggressions from any quarter.

Memphis Bulletin announces the arrival of Beauregard on the 29th, to take command of the western division of the confederate army. The army now is approaching Louisville in vast numbers threatening to destroy all cereals in this vicinity.

**BOSTON, May 31.**  
Caleb Cushing addressed a company from Newburyport, previous to their departure for New York. He said they were engaged in a glorious cause and their country would come out of it brighter than ever.

**THE MARKETS.**  
**NEW YORK, May 31.**  
Flour receipts 9,581 bbls. Markets dull in favor of buyer. Sales 7,000 bbls. 4.95 a5 super western; 5.05a5.30 com to med extra western. Wheat receipts 57,070 bu. Market firm for sound parcels. Sales at 1.10a1.18 Milwaukee club; 1.20 Canada club.

**GEN. SCOTT AT THE FUNERAL OF COL. ELLSWORTH.**—Col. Forney furnishes the Philadelphia Press with a very affecting account of the funeral exercises at the White House. We have room, however, for only a single extract.

While gazing upon the scene, and listening to the eulogies and services over the hallowed remains, in the east room of the White House, many peculiar reflections suggested themselves. The most interesting figure of the group was Gen. Scott. He was dressed in the full uniform of his high position, and entered leaning upon the arm of his aid, and partially supporting his stalwart form with his cane, which he carried in his left hand. His severe, resolute face; his grand military air; his long and inquiring look bestowed upon the corpse; his distinct responses to the prayers of the church, and the eager attention he gave to the sermon, were all strangely significant.

Before him lay the body of one, almost a boy in years, who had died for his country; around him gathered the great ones of the land. There was the President, still a young man; on his right the Secretary of War, not yet sixty, and in the prime of life; leaning over the back of Gen. Scott's chair, the premier, Mr. Seward, looking almost youthful at his side; and around him such well-known champions of the flag as General Grant, General Sherman, General Mansfield of the army, Col. Frank Patterson of the Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Farnham, successor of Ellsworth in the command of the zouaves, and Col. Tyler of the Connecticut regiment; among the civilians, that splendid specimen of a statesman, N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, Sen. Sumner, Sen. Cowan and Hon. W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania; and a crowd of others, most of them in the vigor of health. And yet, upon the aged shoulders of this one man what an empire rests! How important to the whole country that the loss of his should be prolonged! As the eulogies were prayed and preached for the country, for victory, for the right, for strength and virtue in our rulers, and implored God so to govern that no one act of crime, like that of Sumter, the Baltimore bloodshed, or the Ellsworth assassination, should disgrace our cause, the battle-scarred veteran raised his gray head and seemed to feel that "all is well," and that the end would be as glorious as the most earnest patriot could desire.

Louisville Journalisms.

The Baton Rouge Gazette says that the young women of that city "have rolled up their sleeves." We are glad they have.—The young men there deserve a good pummeling.

The fire-alarms are to have a day of fasting and prayer. When such gentlemen as they betake themselves to praying, things must be getting to look very serious.

A North Carolina editor, named Wadsworth, attacks the Louisville Journal. He is rightly named. He isn't worth a charge of powder and shot—he's just about a wad's worth.

Virginia is reaping the harvest she has planted. We guess she won't care to put in another crop.

The Charleston Mercury says that "South Carolina stands upon a point of honor." We thought her honor had been whittled down to a point.

Abe Lincoln and Jeff. Davis, like fellows we have sometimes seen in drinking saloons, are trying to get each other tight.

The North Carolina Sentinel says that a military company, just organized in its town, has "elected Mr. Wing captain and Mr. Head first lieutenant." That company is like a sleeping hen—it has its head under its wing.

A good many of the soldiers of the two states have not been drilled. When they have a fight, however, they will probably drill each other.

If men's opinions could but fully assert themselves, the revolution would very soon be revolutionized.

The editor of the Texas Gazette confesses himself "impatient to see blood." We wish somebody would hit him on the nose.

**SLAVE INSURRECTION IN LOUISIANA.**—It will be remembered, doubtless, that several weeks since a slave insurrection in the vicinity of Baton Rouge caused such serious alarm among the white population, that many families left the city, some going to Kansas, and others to Europe. From reliable sources I learn that a similar insurrection has broken out in the same vicinity, and that troops are employed to master the insurgents. On one plantation, some 15 miles from Baton Rouge, on which was residing an overseer, with his family of eight persons, the slaves stole quietly into the bedrooms, murdered every one in the house and then set fire to the building, and to the great quarters. For two days these facts were unknown, and had it not been for an unfilled engagement on the part of the overseer, the truth might have been concealed for weeks, as the plantation was exceedingly retired. These slaves, with some 40 runaways, concealed themselves in wilderness swamp, where, for six days and nights, they defied their pursuers, and were finally brought to terms by the use of bloodhounds, who followed them into the swamp, and troops, who surrounded it, preventing escape. In consequence of this, the inhabitants have called on the parish for military protection, and terror reigns for twenty miles around.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

About two million dollars of gold arrived last week from Europe. Notwithstanding the decrease of our imports of foreign goods, our exports for the week, as well as for the year, show a large increase over the corresponding period last year. For a country at war, it is a good indication to be bringing foreign nations constantly in its debt. We are enabled to purchase on credit, and to buy arms and munitions of war, as we cannot manufacture.—*New York World.*

MARRIED.

At Evansville, Wis., May 18th, by Rev. James B. Cooper, Mr. JAMES MORAN and Miss MARY ANN POPE, both of that place.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**House to Rent & Furniture for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for rent the house in which he resides, on Buff street, near D. Doty's. The furniture is of the best quality, and will be sold within the next three days. The premises and furniture are in good order, and would be desirable for a small family or for housekeeping. JOHN A. DICKINSON, May 31st, 1861. m31d35e

LOST!

On the 30th inst. in this city, or between this city and my residence, four miles north of Madison, Wis., a small black and white dog, containing a check on the Rock County Bank, for \$25.00, also a small amount of money, one check on the Rock County Bank, for \$50.00, given by J. W. Whiton payable to John Smith or bearer one year from date, the dog is for sale and will be sold within the next three days. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office at my residence. JAMES SMITH, May 31st, 1861. m31d35e

Land for Sale or to Exchange.

WE offer to sell, or exchange for other real estate, on liberal terms, a tract of 50 a. of Sec. 6, and the so q of Sec. 6, town 31, range 11, in St. Croix county. Forty acres of the above is timber land, the rest prairie, well watered, and all in a desirable location. SLOAN, PATTER & HALEY, May 29th, 1861. m31d35e

SPECIAL NOTICE.







